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To SCENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smell; to perceive by the nose.

So *scented* the grim feature, and upturn'd  
His nostrils wide into the murky air,  
Sagacious of his quarry from so far. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. To perfume; or to imbue with odour good or bad.

Balm, from a silver box diffill'd around,  
Shall all bedew the roots, and *scents* the sacred ground. *Dryd.*

He spies  
His op'ning hounds, and now he hears their cries;  
A gen'rous pack, or to maintain the chase;  
Or snuff the vapour from the *scented* grass. *Addison.*

SCENTLESS. *adj.* [from *scent*.] Inodorous; having no smell.

SCEPTRE. *n. f.* [*septrum*, Latin; *septr*, Fr.] The ensign  
of royalty born in the hand.

Nor shall proud Lancaster usurp my right,  
Nor hold the *sceptre* in his childish fist. *Shak. Henry VI.*

Thou *sceptre's* heir,  
That thus affect'st a sheephook. *Shakespeare.*

How, best of kings, do'st thou a *sceptre* bear!  
How, best of poets, do'st thou laurel wear!  
But two things rare the fates had in their store,  
And gave thee both, to show they could no more. *B. Johnson.*

The *sceptre* bearers lent  
Their free attendance. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

The parliament presented those acts which were prepared  
by them to the royal *sceptre*, in which were some laws restraining  
the extravagant power of the nobility. *Clarendon.*

The court of Rome has, in other instances, so well attested  
its good managery, that it is not credible crowns and *sceptres*  
are conferred gratis. *Decay of Pity.*

SCETPTRED. *adj.* [from *sceptre*.] Bearing a sceptre.

To council, in the city-gates. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To Britain's queen the *scepter'd* suppliant bends,  
To her his crowns and infant race commends. *Tickel.*

SCHE'DULE. *n. f.* [*schedula*, Latin; *schedule*, French.]

1. A small scroll.

The first published *schedules* being brought to a grave knight,  
he read over an unfavourable sentence or two, and delivered back  
the libel. *Hooker.*

All ill, which all  
Prophets or poets spake, and all which shall  
Be annex'd in *schedules* unto this by me, *Donne.*

2. A little inventory.

I will give out *schedules* of my beauty: it shall be invento-  
ried, and every particle and useful label'd to my will. *Shak.*

SCHEMATISM. *n. f.* [*σχηματισμός*, Gr.] Combination of the  
aspects of heavenly bodies; particular form or disposition of a  
thing.

Every particle of matter, whatever form or *schematism*  
it puts on, must in all conditions be equally extended, and  
therefore take up the same room. *Crotch.*

SCHEMATIST. *n. f.* [from *scheme*.] A projector; one given to  
forming schemes.

SCHEME. *n. f.* [*σχῆμα*, Gr.]

1. A plan; a combination of various things into one view, de-  
sign, or purpose; a system.

Were our senses made much quicker, the appearance and  
outward *scheme* of things would have quite another face to us,  
and be inconsistent with our well being. *Locke.*

We shall never be able to give ourselves a satisfactory ac-  
count of the divine conduct, without forming such a *scheme* of  
things as shall at once take in time and eternity. *Asterbury.*

2. A project; a contrivance; a design.

The haughty monarch was laying *schemes* for suppressing the  
ancient liberties, and removing the ancient boundaries of king-  
doms. *Asterbury's Sermons.*

He forms the well-concerted *scheme* of mischief;  
'Tis fix'd, 'tis done, and both are doom'd to death. *Revue.*

The stoical *scheme* of supplying our wants by lopping off  
our desires, is like cutting off our feet when we want  
shoes. *Swift.*

3. A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any  
linal or mathematical diagram.

It hath embroiled the endeavours of astrology in the crea-  
tion of *schemes*, and the judgment of death and diseases. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

It is a *scheme* and face of heaven,  
As th' aspects are dispos'd this even. *Hudibras.*

SCHEMER. *n. f.* [from *scheme*.] A projector; a contriver.

SCHE'SIS. *n. f.* [*σχῆσις*, Gr.] An habitude; state of any thing  
with respect to other things.

If that mind which has existing in itself from all eternity  
all the simple essences of things, and consequently all their  
possible *schemes* or habitudes, should ever change, there would  
arise a new *schemis* in the mind, which is contrary to the sup-  
position. *Norris.*

SCIRRHUS. *n. f.* [*scirrh*, French. This should be written *scir-  
rhus*, not merely because it comes from *σκιρρῖος*, but because c

in English has before *e* and *i* the found of *f*. See SKEPTICK.]

An indurated gland.

Any of these three may degenerate into a *scirrhus*, and that  
*scirrhus* into a cancer. *Wijeman of Tunnour.*

SCIRRHOSITY. *adj.* [from *scirrh*.] Having a gland indu-  
rated.

How they are to be treated when they are stumous, *scir-  
rhous*, or cancerous, you may see. *Wijeman.*

SCIRRHOSITY. *n. f.* [from *scirrh*.] An induration of the  
glands.

The difficulty of breathing, occasioned by *scirrhosities* of the  
glands, is not to be cured. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

SCHISM. *n. f.* [*σχίσμα*, Gr.; *schisma*, Fr.] A separation or divi-  
sion in the church of God.

Set bounds to our passions by reason, to our errors by  
truth, and to our *schisms* by charity. *King Charles.*

Oppose *schisms* by unity, hypocritise by sober piety, and de-  
bauchery by temperance. *Spratt's Sermon.*

When a *schism* is once spread, there grows at length a dif-  
fute which are the schismaticks: in the fence of the law the  
*schism* lies on that side which opposes itself to the religion of  
the state. *Swift.*

SCHISMATICAL. *adj.* [*schismaticus*, Fr. from *schisma*.] Im-  
plying schism; practising schism.

By these tumults all factions, seditions, and *schismatical* pro-  
posals against government, ecclesiastical and civil, must be  
backed. *King Charles.*

Here bare anathema's fall but like so many *bruta fulmina*  
upon the obdurate and *schismatical*, who are like to think them-  
selves shrewdly hurt by being cut off from that body which  
they chuse not to be of, and so being punished into a quiet  
enjoyment of their beloved separation. *South's Sermon.*

SCHISMATICALLY. *adv.* [from *schismatical*.] In a schismatical  
manner.

SCHISMATICK. *n. f.* [from *schisma*.] One who separates from  
the true church.

No known heretic nor *schismatick* should be suffered to go  
into those countries. *Bacon.*

Thus you behold the *schismaticks* bravado's:  
Wild speaks in squibs, and Calamy in granado's. *Butler.*

The *schismaticks* united in a solemn league and covenant to  
alter the whole system of spiritual government. *Swift.*

To SCHISMATIZE. *v. a.* [from *schisma*.] To commit the crime  
of schism; to make a breach in the communion of the  
church.

SCHOLAR. *n. f.* [*scholaris*, Latin; *ecolier*, French.]

1. One who learns of a master; a disciple.

Many times that which deserveth approbation would hardly  
find favour, if they which propose it were not to profess them-  
selves *scholars*, and followers of the ancients. *Hooker.*

The *scholars* of the Stagyrite,  
Who for the old opinion fight,  
Would make their modern friends confefs  
The difference but from more to less. *Prior.*

2. A man of letters.

This same *scholar's* fate, *res angusta domi*, hinders the pro-  
moting of learning. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

To watch occasions to correct others in their discourse, and  
not slip any opportunity of shewing their talents, *scholars* are  
most blamed for. *Lake.*

3. A pedant; a man of books.

To spend too much time in studies, is sloth; to make judg-  
ment wholly by their rules, is the humour of a *scholar*: they  
perfect nature, and are perfected by experience. *Bacon.*

4. One who has a lettered education.

My cousin William is become a good *scholar*: he is at Ox-  
ford still, is he not? *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

SCHOLARSHIP. *n. f.* [from *scholar*.]

1. Learning; literature; knowledge.

It pited my very heart to think that a man of my master's  
understanding, and great *scholarship*, who had a book of his  
own in print, should talk so outrageously. *Pope.*

2. Literary education.

This place should be school and university, not needing a  
remove to any other house of *scholarship*. *Milton.*

3. Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar.

SCHOLASTICAL. *adj.* [*scholasticus*, Latin.] Belonging to a  
scholar or school.

SCHOLASTICALLY. *adv.* [from *scholastic*.] According to the  
niceties or method of the schools.

No moralists or casuists, that treat *scholastically* of justice,  
but treat of gratitude, under that general head, as a part of  
it. *South's Sermon.*

SCHOLASTICK. *adj.* [from *schola*, Latin; *scholasticus*, French.]

1. Pertaining to the school; practised in schools.

I would render this intelligible to every rational man, how-  
ever little versed in *scholastic* learning. *Digby on Bedit.*

*Scholastic* education, like a trade, does so fix a man in a  
particular way, that he is not fit to judge of any thing that  
lies out of that way. *Burne's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Belittling the school; suitable to the school; pedantick; need-  
lessly subtle. *The*

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The favour of proposing there, in convenient sort, what-  
ever ye can object, which thing I have known them to grant  
of *scholastic* courtesy unto strangers, never hath nor ever will  
be denied you. *Hooker.*

Sir Francis Bacon was wont to say, that those who left use-  
ful studies for useless *scholastic* speculations, were like the  
Olympick gamesters, who abstained from necessary labours,  
that they might be fit for such as were not so. *Bacon.*

Both sides charge the other with idolatry, and that is a mat-  
ter of conscience, and not a *scholastic* nicety. *Stillingsfleet.*

SCHOLIAST. *n. f.* [*scholiastes*, French; *scholiastes*, Latin.] A  
writer of explanatory notes.

The title of this satyr, in some ancient manuscripts, was  
the reproach of idleness; though in others of the *scholiasts* 'tis  
inflicted against the luxury of the rich. *Dryden.*

What Gellius or Stobæus cook'd before,  
Or chew'd by blind o'd *scholiasts* o'er and o'er. *Dunciad.*

SCHOLIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A note; an explanatory ob-  
servation.

Hereunto have I added a certain gloss or *scholion*, for the  
explication of old words, and harder phrases, which manner  
of glossing and commenting will seem strange in our lan-  
guage. *Spenser.*

Some cast all their metaphysical and moral learning into the  
method of mathematicians, and bring every thing relating to  
those abstracted or practical sciences under theorems, problems,  
postulates, *scholium*, and corollaries. *Watts.*

SCHOLY. *n. f.* [*scholia*, Fr. *scholium*, Latin.] An explanatory  
note. This word, with the verb following, is, I fancy, pecu-  
liar to the learned *Hooker.*

He therefore, which made us to live, hath also taught us to  
pray, to the end, that speaking unto the Father in the Son's  
own precript form, without *scholy* or gloss of ours, we may  
be sure that we utter nothing which God will deny. *Hooker.*

That *scholy* had need of a very favourable reader, and a  
tractable, that should think it plain construction, when to be  
commanded in the word, and grounded upon the word, are  
made all one. *Hooker.*

To SCHOLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write explications.

The preacher should want a text, whereupon to  
*scholy*. *Hooker.*

SCHOOL. *n. f.* [*schola*, Latin; *ecole*, French.]

1. A house of discipline and instruction.

Their age the same, their inclinations too,  
And bred together in one *school* they grew. *Dryden.*

2. A place of literary education.

My end being private, I have not express'd my conceptions  
in the language of the *schools*. *Digby.*

Writers on that subject have turned it into a composition  
of hard words, trifles, and subtilties, for the mere use of the  
*schools*, and that only to amuse men with empty sounds. *Watts.*

3. A state of instruction.

The calf breed to the rural trade,  
Set him betimes to *school*, and let him be  
Instructed there in rules of husbandry. *Dryden.*

4. System of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.

No craz'd brain could ever yet propound,  
Touching the soul, so vain and fond a thought;  
But some among these matters have been found,  
Which in their *schools* the self-same thing had taught. *Davies.*

Let no man be less confident in his faith, concerning the  
great blessings God designs in these divine mysteries, by reason  
of any difference in the several *schools* of Christians, concern-  
ing the consequent blessings thereof. *Taylor.*

5. The age of the church, and form of theology succeeding that  
of the fathers.

The first principles of Christian religion should not be forced  
with *school* points and private tenets. *Sanderfon.*

A man may find an infinite number of propositions in books  
of metaphysics, *schol* divinity, and natural philosophy, and  
know as little of God, spirits, or bodies, as he did before. *Locke.*

To SCHOOL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To instruct; to train.

Una her besought to be so good  
As in her virtuous rules to *school* her knight. *Fa. Queen.*

He's gentle, never *school'd*, and yet learned. *Shakespeare.*

2. To teach with superiority; to tutor.

You shall go with me;  
I have some private *schooling* for you both. *Shakespeare.*

Cousin, *school* yourself; but for your husband,  
He's noble, wise, judicious. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

*School* your child,  
And ask why God's anointed he revild. *Dryden.*

If this be *schooling*, 'tis well for the considerer: I'll engage  
that no adversary of his shall in this sense ever *school* him. *Att.*

SCHOLOBOY. *n. f.* [*schol* and *boy*.] A boy that is in his rudiments  
at school.

*Schoolboys* tears take up  
The glazes of my sight. *Shakespeare.*

He grins, snuffs, shrugs, and such an itch endures,  
As 'prentices or *schoolboys*, which do know  
Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*

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A *schoolboy* brought his mother a book he had stolen. *L'Estr.*

Once he had heard a *schoolboy* tell,  
How Semele of mortal race  
By thunder died. *Swift.*

SCHOOLDAY. *n. f.* [*school* and *day*.] Age in which youth is  
sent to school.

Is all forgot?

All *school* days friendship, childhood, innocence? *Shakespeare.*

SCHOOLFELLOW. *n. f.* [*school* and *fellow*.] One bred at the  
same school.

Thy flatt'ring method on the youth pursue;  
Join'd with his *schoolfellows* by two and two;  
Persuade them first to lead an empty wheel,  
In length of time produce the lab'ring yoke. *Dryden.*

The emulation of *schoolfellows* often puts life and industry  
into young lads. *Locke.*

SCHOOLHOUSE. *n. f.* [*school* and *house*.] House of discipline  
and instruction.

Fair Una 'gan Fidelia fair request,  
To have her knight unto her *schoolhouse* plac'd. *Spenser.*

SCHOOLMAN. *n. f.* [*school* and *man*.]

1. One versed in the niceties and subtilties of academical dispu-  
tation.

The king, though no good *schoolman*, converted one of  
them by dispute. *Bacon.*

Unlearn'd, he knew no *schoolman's* subtle art;  
No language, but the language of the heart. *Pope.*

2. One skilled in the divinity of the school.

If a man's wit be not apt to distinguish or find differences,  
let him study the *schoolmen*. *Bacon.*

To *schoolmen* I bequeath my doubtfulness,  
My sickness to physicians. *Donne.*

Men of nice palates could not relish Aristotle, as he was  
dress'd up by the *schoolmen*. *Baker.*

Let subtle *schoolmen* teach these fiends to fight,  
More studious to divide than to unite. *Pope.*

SCHOOLMASTER. *n. f.* [*school* and *master*.] One who prelates  
and teaches in a school.

I, thy *schoolmaster*, have made thee more profert  
Than other princes can, that have more time  
For vainer hours, and tutors not so careful. *Shakespeare.*

Adrian VI. was sometime *schoolmaster* to Charles V. *Kneller.*

The ancient sophists and rhetoricians lived till they were  
an hundred years old; and so likewise did many of the gram-  
marians and *schoolmasters*, as Orbilius. *Bacon.*

A father may see his children taught, though he himself  
does not turn *schoolmaster*. *South's Sermons.*

SCHOOLMISTRESS. *n. f.* [*school* and *mistress*.] A woman who  
governs a school.

Such precepts I have selected from the most considerable  
which we have received from nature, that exact *schoolmistress*.  
*Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

My *schoolmistress*, like a vixen Turk,  
Maintains her lazy husband. *Gay's What d'ye Call it.*

SCHRIGHT. *n. f.* A fith.

SCHROGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*schrographie*, French; *σχυρογραφία*, Gr.] This  
should be written with a *z*.

1. [In architecture.] The profile or section of a building, to  
show the inside thereof. *Bailey.*

2. [In astronomy.] The art of finding the hour of the day or  
night by the shadow of the sun, moon, or stars. *Bailey.*

SCIATHERICAL. *adj.* [*sciaterique*, Fr. *σκιανερικός*, Gr.] Be-  
longing to a sun-dial. *Dict.* This should  
be written *sciatherical*.

There were also, from great antiquity, *sciatherical* or sun-  
dials, by the shadow of a stile or gnomon denoting the hours  
of the day; an invention ascribed unto Anaximenes by Pliny.

Brown's Vulg. Errors.

SCIATICA. *n. f.* [*sciatica*, French; *ischiatrica passio*, Latin.]

SCIATICK. *n. f.* The hip gout.

Which of your hips has the most profound *sciatica*? *Shakef.*

Thou cold *sciatica*,  
Cripple our senators, that their limbs may halt  
As lamely as their manners. *Shakespeare. Timon.*

The Scythians, using continual riding, were generally mo-  
lest with the *sciatica*, or hip gout. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Rack'd with *sciatick*, martyr'd with the stone,  
Will any mortal let himself alone? *Pope.*

SCIATICAL. *adj.* [from *sciatica*.] Afflicting the hip.